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H – 667

International Court of Justice

H0667 – 0001

H0667-0002

Notice.

Not to be published until presented before the tribunal in open court and then only that portion actually submitted as evidence.

Ne pas publier avant p ´sen t ion devant le tribunal en audience publique et seule la partie réellement versée au dossier.

Nicht zu veroeffentlichen vor Darlegung vor dem Gericht (Tribunal) in oeffentlicher Sitzung und dann nur jenen Teil, welcher tatsaechlich zur Beweisfuehrung uebermittelt wurde.

Не публиковать до того, как представлено на публичном заседании Трибунала и только ту часть, которая представлена в качестве доказательства.

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I certify that none of the documents included herein have been denied by the Tribunal and that this document book has been examined with the prosecution in accordance with the ruling of the Tribunal dated 4 April 1946.

Je certifie qu'aucun des documents ci-inclus n'a été contesté par le Tribunal, et que ce livre de documents a été examiné par le Ministère Public suivant les règles du Tribunal, en date du 4 Avril 1946.

Ich bestaetige, dass keine der hierin enthaltenen Dokumente vom Gerichtshof abgelehnt wurden und dass dieses Dokumentenbuch gemeinsam mit der Anklagevertretung durchgesehen wurde, in Uebereinstimmung mit der Entscheidung des Gerichtshofes vom 4. April 1946.

Signature of Counsel

Signature de l'Avocat

Unterschrift des Verteidigers.

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of

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Hans FRITSCHE

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FRITZSCHE. Exhibit .....

Declaration

Under date of 8 March 1946 the Tribunal ordered that texts of all the radio addresses made by the Defendant FRITZSCHE during the years 1932 - 1945 be obtained as a means of assisting in his defense. Inasmuch as the General Secretary was unable to obtain these documents, I myself communicated with the various German broadcasting stations and tried to obtain the texts in that manner. My endeavors also met with little success. Nevertheless, with their letter given on page 2, dated 19 February 1946, Radio Stuttgart, made available to me a small part of the radio addresses made by the Defendant FRITZSCHE during the years 1939/1940. Excerpts from the Defendant's radio addresses appearing on pages 3 to 5 in this document book were taken from the radio broadcast texts made available to me by Radio Stuttgart.

Nuernberg, 12 June 1946

s/ Dr. FRITZ

(Dr. FRITZ)

Attorney-at-law

H0667 - 0006

Filed June 26, 1946

Continuation !

RADIO STUTTGART 145 Neckarstrasse/Stuttgart

6871st DISTRICT INFORMATION SERVICES CONTROL COMMAND'APO

758 - US ARMY

loo Kilowatts / 523 Meters / 574 Kilocycles

19 February 1946
FGT/ME

To A ttorney - at-law Dr. Heinz FRITZ

Wanderersstrasse 123, c/o Kallert ,

Nuernberg

Dear Dr. Fritz,

I received with thanks you letter of 8th of this month asking me to make over the scripts of the radio broatcasts of you r mandator FRITZSCHE which are beeing kept at the former Reich Transmitter Stuttgart .

In reply I hasten to inform you that the requested copies are at your disposal upon presentation of this letter at Military Government,"Military GovernmentDetachment Nuernberg F-2-11 , Legal Section ".

May I ask your to return the enclosed receipt, as well as the scripts after they have been used. I regret that I do not know the location of the remaining documents.

Very respectfully yours,

(signed) Fred G. Taylor Jr.

Fred G.Taylor Jr.

Capt. C.M.P.
executive Officer

Enclosure :

Receipt

H0667-0007

FRITSCHE Exhibit No 1
Continuation

Excerpts from radio broadcasts of Hans FRITSCHE the scripts of which were placed at the disposal of the defense by Radio Stuttgart.

1. From a radio broadcast of 15 November 1939:

..."The only basis for war to be called into question at all for a people, which as whole never longs for war, the only basis for war, which can morally be justified, is the menace to existence to the life of a people"..

2. From a radio broadcast of 23 July 1940:

..."We Germans in the course of our whole history and especially 20 years ago have experienced enough blood and tears and human misery to face it honestly now. We knew what war means and therefore did not want it. And because the Fuehrer knows it so well and has experienced it, he therefore offered peace on 6 October and on 19 July"...

3. From a radio broadcast of 13 November 1939:

..."Yesterday our special friend Winston CHURCHILL made a speech on the British Radio. As I listened to it I at first believed what you do believe just now, that is to say: Well, at last we shall hear how he has hoaxed the affair of the "Athenia".

You are mistaken. About the affair "Athenia" Mr. Winston CHURCHILL was strictly silent, absolutely and completely. The name of "Athenia" was not even mentioned in his speech"...

4. From a radio broadcast of 29 December 1939:

FRITSCHE Exhibit No. 1
Continuation

..."There again emerged today the ghostlike shadow of the ship "Athenia" which went to the bottom of the Atlantic immediately after England declared war, under really mysterious circumstances. You know as well as I do what a wave of agitation and hate propaganda poured out from England into the world after this shipwreck in which one and a half thousand lives were threatened. We are still hearing the bright flourish of trumpets of the First Lord of the British Admirality who long before any details of this ship catastrophe were available declared: It was an outrage by a German submarine, now America must enter the war against Germany.....

... We knew that a German submarine was entirely out of the question for this act; we were able to draw a conclusion as to the author from the transparency of the purpose....

... One proof which not till six weeks after the shipwrecks was confirmed sensationally/ by affidavits of American citizens, stating that after a mysterious explosion on bard the "Athenia" was still afloat for fourteen hours and only then was sunk by the cannonade of three British destroyers, about which England has passionately cried for 6 weeks....

...Today we can dispense with Mr. Winston CHURCHILL's answer which he avoided giving heretofore. It reaches us from another side. The American newspaper "Washington Post" publishes a part of the result of the investigation made by the Legal Section of the American State Department concerning the "Athenia" affair. According to this it was ascertained that not only was no new evidence found for the British assertion that the ship was torpedoed by a German submarine, but also that all indications and declarations point to the destruction of the ship from an internal explosion

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Filed June 27, 1946

FRITZSCHE exhibit
No 2

Affirmation in lieu of oath

Having had my attention called to the importance of an affirmation in lieu of oath and to the fact that it is a criminal offense to make a false affirmation in lieu of oath, I hereby make the following affirmation in lieu of oath to be submitted to the International Military Tribunal at Nuernberg:

I, Dr. Karl Hermann Franz SCHARPING, born on 13 July/1908 in KALLIES, province of KOESLIN, reside at present in SCHICKELSHEIM, HELMSTEDT district, I am related neither by blood nor by marriage to the defendant FRITZSCHE.

I was employed at the Propaganda Ministry from the end of December 1939 until the collapse, first as consultant, in the last years as Regierungsrat. During this entire time, I worked exclusively under the defendant Hans FRITZSCHE, at first in the press department and from December 1942 in the broadcasting department.

I was called to the Propaganda Ministry at the request of the defendant FRITZSCHE, although Dr. GOEBBELS had forbidden me in writing from taking part in press-conferences and had even prohibited me from entering the Propaganda Ministry. The reason for this war obviously that I had assumed a negative attitude towards the Party and that I had freely expressed myself in this respect and before 1933 had worked in the "ALLGEMEINER DEUTSCHER GEWERKSCHAFTS-BUND". For the reasons mentioned,

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FRITZSCHE
exhibit No 2
cont'd

I had difficulties with the Party and the SD, even up to fall of 1944.

My experience of many years in close work with Hans FRITZSCHE gave me a particular opportunity to observe him in detail and to judge him in his professional capacity, as well as a human being. During all these years, I worked with him daily and I believe, I was the only one with whom he was in the habit of discussing delicate political problems and his chief GOEBBELS. The fact, that FRITZSCHE gave me as a non-party member his unreserved confidence, was the occasion for constant reproaches against him by the personnel department of the Ministry and the Reichspropaganda office of the NSDAP. For that reason in the year 1941, I could no longer avoid entry into the NSDAP. In this respect the above mentioned offices had brought such strong pressure to bear particulary towards FRITZSCHE, that nothing would have remained but for me to resign from the Ministry. FRITZSCHE would not consent to this under any circumstances, in fact he wanted to keep me on as his most confidential coworker. In this connection, I note that after my appointment as Regierungsrat, FRITZSCHE several times recommanded me for further promotion, which however was always rejected by the Party Chancellery and the Reich Ministry.

In my position I was able to observe that FRITSCHE by no means always shared the opinion of Dr. GOEBBELS. He very often criticized his measures and also confronted GOEBBELS with criticism. Many events in this respect showed that

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GOEBBELS obviously did not believe he could do without FRITZSCHE as a journalistic expert. As a result in my opinion, FRITZSCHE could take more chances than all the rest of GOEBBELS' coworkers. At the socalled "Ministerconferences" it was exclusively FRITZSCHE who would contradict GOEBBELS on political problems. The journalists also positively recognized that during the open controversies between Dr. GOEBBELS and Dr.DIETRICH, the chief of the Reichpress, FRITZSCHE would not take sides, but continued along his own impartial line, which,throughout all the years, brought him difficulties from both sides. Since he was not active in the Party, he was treated which enmity and was even slendered in Partycircles, particularly in the press department of the NSDAP, the office of the Reich Press and the main Party broadcasting office. In purely Party circles FRITZSCHE was therefore considered decidedly an outsider. And the constant efforts on part of the Party offices to remove FRITZSCHE from his office always failed as I well know, because GOEBBELS couldn't find a more capable specialist for the news system. According to his personnel policy in the departments / entrusted to him, FRITZSCHE always employed coworkers solely from an impartial viewpoint and refused to employ people on the basis of their Party membership only.

Due to this personnel policy, FRITZSCHE was frequently censured.

In his practical decisions, as well as also in private conversations with me, FRITZHCHE also took a strongly negative attitude towards the SS and thereby had much unpleasantness with GOEBBELS and HIMMLER. It was probably in the year 1940 that he also rejected

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the rank of higher SS-leader offered to him by Obersturm-bannfuehrer RADKE,(who was sent by HIMMLER to all pressconferences as an observer.) At the subsequent conferences of consultants in his department with the most important journalists, immediately following the offical press-conferences, nobody could stop FRITZSCHE from poking fun at GOEBBEL'S attitude, thereby inciting opposition. At these subsequent conferences, as soon as the Jewish problem for instance was discussed, FRITZSCHE made no effort to hide from the entire circle his opinion which was altogether opposed to the official policy. He even dared repeatedly to tell HIMMLER'S deputy, RADKE, that also in this problem one could only act humanely: I well recall that, during the years of my association with him, he repeatedly and openly expressed his indignation concerning the measures against Jews in 1938 (burning of Synagognes and tormenting Jews) and later on emphatically rejected as equally shameful the later measures of compulsary adoption of Jewish given names and the socalled Jewish star. None of his coworkers took part in extreme Jew baiting. Thus I know, for instance, that none of these co-workers ever published a book or a pamphlet against the Jews, although FRITZSCHE had numerous coworkers who were continually engaged in writing. Not only at the subsequent press conferences, but even at the general conferences, FRITZSCHE repeatedly rejected the "STUERMER" as undebatable and also forbade the German Press to copy articels and even more quotations from the STUERMER.

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Fritzsche Exhibit 2
cont'd

Furthermore he has intervened several times with Dr. Goebbels to suppress the Stuermer, But he did not succeed, because Streicher was always protected by higher authorities. When the "Schwarze Korps" began to act against the Jews in a similar manner as the "Stuermer", Fritzsche repeatedly criticized this, and that even in the presence of Himmler's representative.

I can say with complete conviction that Fritzsche, learnt as little as I myself, did regarding the methods which were used in the concentration camps against the Jews, and which have led to the death of 5 to 6 million Jews, according to the present findings. When some statements in this respect were made in the foreign press, Fritzsche made the express service ("Schnelldienst") set up by him follow up every statement and inquire about at the competent office, namely the Reich Security Main Office (Reichssicherheitshauptamt). In all cases the contrary was usually reported in writing. Moreover the offices supplying the information made such precise statements, even including figures, that Fritzsche was forced to believe the truth of these statements. I would not maintain that Fritzsche was a friend of the Jews; but he defended the opinion that Jews should not be treated inhumanly, and that this would only result in harm to Germany in respect to domestic - and foreign policy. Under his control there were no special radio broadcasts regarding the Jewish problem. Neither were anti-Jewish radio plays nor polemics.

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Fritzsche Exhibit 2
cont'd

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regarding Jewish music permitted. For broadcasts to foreign countries the rule under Fritzsche was in effect to recognize prominent performances of Jews in the fields of music, literature, and science. For instance, music by Jewish composers continued to be replayed in these broadcasts, although this had been objected to on several occasions. The radio men and the journalists knew Fritzsche's tolerance very well, It has happened repeatedly that Fritzsche had for instance a copy of the "Voelkischer Beobachter" in his hand during his Conferences, and that he made fun of an anti-Jewish article. I remember one occasion when he expressed his criticism in the following words: "A Berlin newspaper" - he then held up the "Voelkischer Beobachter", for all to see - " has again made more than one blunder in its leading article; maybe the Editor will eventually succeed in finding the right tone!" Fritzsche was always applauded by his listeners for such ironic remarks , but it was rather dangerous for him, as Goebbels read the minutes of these press conferences daily.

In the same way as in the Jewish question Fritzsche always promoted the general principle in his press policy, too, that news to be commented on or to be passed on must always be on a basis of truth. Contrary to Hitler and Dr. Goebbels he strove for a comprehensive and objective instruction of the editors. For this purpose he arranged for a comprehensive information service to be published by the German News Agency (Deutsches Nachrichtenbuero), known under the title of "DNB-Blatt" and which compiled unedited news from all over the world.

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FRITZSCHE Exhibit No. 2
(cont'd)

It resulted therefrom that FRITZSCHE wished to give more widespread information to the German Press, while, - as I happen to know - Dr. GOEBBELS as well as Dr. DIETRICH, in accordance with HITLER's wishes, wanted to cut down as much as possible the information to the German journalists, and only give them stereotyped information, polemics and articles. FRITZSCHE succeed in maintaining this information service, although Dr. GOEBBELS personally always reduced the circle of subscribers, so that even Reichsministers were removed from the list of subscribers. FRITZSCHE took upon himself, in spite of continuous reproaches from Dr. GOEBBELS and Dr. DIETRICH, to take under his protection the non-party press (the so-called "Buergerliche Presse"). He succeeded in retaining it under his own administration and in protecting it repeatedly against the regulations of party-circles and of Dr. GOEBBELS. I can definitely assert that as long as FRITZSCHE was in control of the German Press he did his best to increase its credibility, and only after his departure did the principle of Dr. DIETRICH become the rule, according to which it did not matter if the German people believed what was written in the papers as long as the foreign countries were under the impression that the German people did believe it. In 1942, after FRITZSCHE had been put in charge of the broadcasting section, he demanded categorically that objective information should be given, and by so doing he continually experienced the hostility of Dr. DIETRICH, who proved by practical examples how much the radio news differed from the press news - in his opinion to the detriment of German policy. On this occasion I might mention that FRITZSCHE, though naturally compelled to conform to the regulation forbidding the listening in to foreign broadcasts, always judged this offence leniently, and gave his advice, when demanded of him by the Ministry of Justice, in accordance with this opinion.

FRITZSCHE's opinion on general political questions was not always the same as that of the Reich leadership, particularly not that of competent Departmental Ministers (Ressortminister). After the occupation of various European countries

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FRITZSCHE gave directives that the information should be disseminated that the people of Europe should be placed on the same level as Germany and should combine to form a Federated State. He commissioned me, in view of this, to prepare a series of lectures in which this point of view was to play the principal role, and would at the same time stimulate the departments to sound development of the occupied territories. In this connection it must also be mentioned that FRITZSCHE has always been against the conception of the "Herrenrasse". The use of this word in broadcasting was expressly forbidden by him.

As an old collaborator of Hans FRITZSCHE I can testify regarding his human decency, his blameless conduct and his administration as a civil servant. It was considered a distinction to be transfered to his service, because he admitted other ideas and could understand material arguments. He was always ready to help. It is not saying too much, that he spent of his daily working hours receiving foreign visitors.

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FRITZSCHE Exhibit 2
(cont'd)

and writing personal letters. He was known to be helpful when ever it was possible. In this way he eliminated many injustices and helped many people persecuted for racial or political reasons. For instance he kept in his service until the end, the journalist DOERING, who was employed at the Ministry as liaison-officer between the German publishers and the Ministry, and whose wife came under the Nuremberg Laws. Touching this I could quote other instances. It appears characteristic of the convictions and attitude of FRITZSCHE, that he often received foreign visitors and thus inspired vonfidence in them.

FRITZSCHE displayed no luxury in his private life. FRITZSCHE lived with his family in a 5-room apartment in a rented house in which his wife also practised as a dentist. He paid out of his own pocket the inevitable parties and receptions inherent to his service. I know this by my activities in the Ministry as well as by my daily relations with FRITZSCHE.

Nuernberg, May 17th 1946.

(s) Dr. Karl Hermann Franz SCHARPING

Document Register No. 735/46

The authenticity of above signature of

Herr Dr. Karl Hermann Franz SCHARPING

Journalist in Schickelsheim Kreis Helmstedt,

is hereby confirmed.

The undersigned notary has confirmed the indentity of the above-named by the presentation of his signed identity card with photograph made out by the Burgomaster of Schickelsheim on January 15th 1946.

Nuernberg, May the seventeenth, nineteen hundred forty six.

Seal (s) Dr. HELD

Not.Fee No. 725

Not.Fee para. 29	4.-- RM
Turnover tax	-.12 RM
	4.12 RM

The Notary

(s) Dr. HELD.

Filed June 29, 1946

H0667 - 0018

Fritzsche Exhibit ...3....

Affirmation in Lieu of Oath

My attention having been called to the significance of an affirmation in lieu of oath and to the fact that it is a criminal offense to make a false affirmation in lieu of oath, I make the following deposition in lieu of oath for submission to the International Military Tribunal.

I, Dr. Karl Hermann Franz Scharping, was born at Kallies, administrative district (Regierungsbezirk) of Koeslin, on 13 July, 1908 and am at present residing at Schickelsheim, district of Helmstedt. I am neither a relative nor an in-law of the Defendant Hans Fritzsche.

I worked in the Propaganda Ministry from the end of December 1939 until the collapse, at first as an advisor and during the last years as Councillor to the Government (Regierungsrat). During all this time I worked exclusively under the Defendant Hans Fritzsche as my chief, first in the press section, and beginning December 1942 in the broadcasting department.

The increasing effect of English and American air bombardments on German cities caused Hitler and his more intimate advisors to seek drastic measures of reprisal. Beginning in the fall of 1944, Dr. Goebbels also spoke about this frequently during his so-called "Conferences of Ministers", to which numerous officials and technicians of his Ministry were convened and which, as a rule, I also attended. On such occasions Dr. Goebbels stated that there was no longer any objection to handing over crew members of crashed planes to the wrath of the people.

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In the beginning he still expressed such view with reserve; soon, however, such hints turned into distinct threats. These reached their culmination after the severe attacks on Dresden in February 1945. I recollect clearly how Dr. Goebbels described the awful effects of these attacks and promised a "unique type" of reprisal. This was found to be an order which he gave to Hans Fritzsche, the chief of the broadcasting department, to include commentaries in foreign broadcasts announcing the proposed shooting of 40,000 English and American prisoners of war on account of the air attacks on Dresden. Dr. Goebbels declared that this measure was expressly ordered by Hitler, but that it should not be carried into effect until after its announcement.

When this request came, Fritzsche protested at once; Goebbels did not pay any attention but in a fit of wrath he reproached Fritzsche with the fact that, not being an old member of the Party, he evidently still failed to grasp the National-Socialist spirit. In the oppressive silence which prevailed among all those present, Fritzsche declared that he could under no circumstances share the responsibility for such shootings, and that, therefore, he would not announce them over the radio. The determination and firmness of Fritzsche's declaration evidently made a deep impression on Goebbels. He broke off the conference at once and asked Fritzsche to report to him.

Immediately after his private conversation with Goebbels, Fritzsche repeated to me in the greatest excitement what Goebbels had communicated to him. The order had actually been given but a date for it

H0667-0020

had not yet been set. Goebbels had renewed his request that the order be announced. Fritzsche and I concurred in the opinion that rejection of these measures was to be continued. In order to avoid any mishap, I immediately instructed all broadcast editing offices not to bring comments on air attacks on Dresden until after explicit release through Fritzsche. We hoped in that way to gain time to prepare further action against this plan.

Communicating with representative of the Party Chancellery at once, by telephone and in personal conferences, through conferences with other men in responsible posts and, if I remember correctly, after discussion also with the representative of a neutral power, Fritzsche tried to sabotage this plan of Hitler. I was sometimes present while these steps were taken, or else I learned of them immediately afterwards, through Fritzsche.

Shortly afterwards Fritzsche once more tried to negotiate with Goebbels in the matter. After that conversation- on which Fritzsche again reported to me immediately - Goebbels listened this time to Fritzsche's objections and he did not dismiss him quite so harshly as the previous time.

However, after further attacks on Dresden, Goebbels reverted to the matter once more in the "Conference of Ministers" and asked Fritzsche about the commentaries he had ordered. Fritzsche's reply was that he had given instructions that all commentaries were first to be submitted to him. As everyone present in the conference understood, this meant another rejection of Hitler's order. After the Conference had ended, Fritzsche expressed once more his opinion unequivocally to the effect that

FRITZSCHE Exhibit ...3.....
continued

When GOEBBELS had concluded the conference, FRITZSCHE once more expressed his opinion unequivocally to him that he will not follow these instructions in the future as well, and GOEBBELS - as it again was reported to me immediately thereafter - could not reply with anything to this objection; at later instances, he also did not refer again to his demand.

I am of the conviction that this unequivocal attitude of FRITZSCHE did not fail to create an impression on GOEBBELS. We also found out from persons of our acquaintance in the OKW that GOEBBELS spoke up against the planned retaliatory measures during a later conference with HITLER.

I remember these incidents so exactly because they caused extraordinary excitement for FRITZSCHE, in which I had a large share as his most confidential assistant.

Nuernberg, 17 May 1946

signed Dr. Karl Hermann Franz SCHARPING

(Dr. Karl Hermann Franz SCHARPING)

Document Register No. 724/6

This is to certify that the above signature of Dr. Karl Hermann Franz SCHARPING, a journalist in SCHICKELSHEIM, Kreis Helmstedt,
is genuine.
The undersigned notary assured himself of the personality of the above mentioned person since the latter presented to the former his provisional identity card with photograph and signature, issued by the Mayor of SCHICKELSHEIM, dated 15 January 1946.
Nuernberg, this seventeenth day of the month of May, nineteen hundred and forty six.

(seal) (signed) Dr. HELD notary

Notary's fees, register No. 724/6

Notary's fee pursuant art. 39	4.-- RM
Turnover tax	-.12 Rm
TOTAL	4.12 RM

The notary:
signed: Dr. HELD

H0667 - 0021

H0667-0022

Filed June 27, 1946

Fritzsche Exhibit 4

18 January 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Lt. Schrader

Please forward the attached to defense counsel for Fritsche.

(Sign) AMS Neave

A.M.S. NEAVE

Major, D.A.A.G.

H0667-0023

COPY

Fritzsche Exhibit 4

Memorandum for Mr. Mcllwraith, British Secretary,

International Military Tribunal.

The following extract from a letter from Mr. Liddell-Hart to the Attorney-General might be of interest to counsel for Hans Fritzsche and the Attorney has directed that it should be communicated to him. If you see no objection I should be grateful if you could make the necessary arrangements.

> "Dittmar ascribes his opportunity to maintain the critical attitude in his broadcast commentaries mainly to the tacit approval and protection of Hans Fritzsche, the Director of political broadcasting. He thinks that Fritzsche was secretly opposed to the regime and was glad to have a chance of finding a commentator who would discreetly express thoughts that were similar to his own, and that would tend insidiously to lessen confidence in the regime."

/S/ H.G. Phillimore

Secretary

British War Crimes Executive.

Room 232

Court House,

17th January, 1946

H0667-0024

Filed June 28, 1946

FRITZSCHE EXHIBIT 5

Declaration

I am herewith making the following declaration in lieu of oath, for submission to the International Military Tribunal:

1. It is true that several years prior to a ban against the "Frankfurter Zeitung" Hans FRITZSCHE also helped to protect it by witholding copies of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" from the Fuehrer's headquarters.
2. In the numerous attacks directed against the "Frankfurter Zeitung" because of its political attitude, the defendant Hans FRITZSCHE repeatedly intervened, in favor of a continued publication of the "Frankfurter Zeitung".

Leutkirch, 6 March 1946

(signed) Dr. Wendelin HECHT

(Dr. Wendelin HECHT

Head of publishing Department

of Frankfurter Zeitung

We, E.M. WITT, Civ. 344289, and WANDA S.TIESZEN, Civ., X 046265, hereby certify that we are thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original FRITZSCHE Document Book - II.

E.M.WITT
C.V., 344289

WANDA S. TIESZEN
Civ., X 046265

H0667-0025

Filed June 28, 1946

FRITZSCHE Exhibit No. 6

Affirmation in lieu of oath.

After having been informed of the significance of an affirmation in lieu of oath and having been warned about penal consequences of false statements, I hereby affirm in lieu of oath, for the purpose of submission to the International Military Tribunal in Nuernberg, as follows:

I, WOLF, BERTHOLD, VICTOR, ASCHE Count von WESTARP, am an editor; I was born in Hamburg on 9 July 1910 and reside in Hanover-Kleefeld, Fichtestrasse 29.

I am not related either by blood or by marriage to the accused FRITZSCHE I am the foster-son of a Mrs. Hedwig von KAMECKE-STRECKENTHIN, in whose home I was brought up with her own children. Mrs. Hedwig von KAMECKE-STRECKENTHIN because of her extraction was regarded as Jewish and her own children were, considered half Jews in the sense of the "Nuernberg Laws". My foster-brother, Dobiman von KAMEKE was at the head of a large plant-breeding station. As such, because of his Jewish extraction, he had a great deal of difficulty with party and state offices. After the murder attempt on HITLER on 20 July 1944 he was arrested by the Gestapo. After this the Ministry of Food (Main section II) demanded the immediate organization of all agricultural enterprises.

In order to help my foster-brother personally, especially to avoid the expropriation of the KAMEKES estate by "organization", I appealed to Mr. FRITZSCHE with who I had become personally acquainted. I explained the case to him and asked him to use his personal influence in favor of Mr. von KAMEKE. Mr. FRITZSCHE readily agreed to this, out of human sympathy, although he did not at all know my foster-brother, Mr. von KAMEKE. He at once got into touch with the head Gestapo offices, Prinz-Albrecht-Strasse, Koeslin and Stettin and repeatedly insisted there, even in my presence, on the interest the Ministry of Propaganda would have in leaving Mr. von KAMEKE in possession of his estate and even to have him liberated. In my presence he was once

H0667-0026

FRITZSCHE Exhibit No. 6

asked in this connection by a "Hauptsturmfuehrer" BADER, head of an administrative department of the Main Reich Security Office in Berlin, Prinz-Albrecht-Strasse, why he was using his influence for a Jew and political suspect. Mr. FRITZSCHE replied that he was convinced of Mr. von KLMEKE's innocence and that his origin could not be a sufficient reason for his imprisonment.

Mr. FRITZSCHE also used his influence for Mr. KLMEKE with the Ministry of Food and asked Reich Minister BACKE to take an interest in this case and to effect prompt liberation. The Ministry of Food did actually intervene and succeeded thereby in making it impossible for this case to be handled by the Gestapo alone.

Finally Mr. FRITZSCHE obtained an "Honorary Organization" because it seemed to him the only way for Mr. von KLMEKE to retain his estate.

All these great and wearisome efforts actually had as a result that Dobimar von KLMEKE was released after 4½ months detention and that the expropriation was postponed until after a decision about the so-called "Honorary Organization". Such a decision could not be reached because of military and political developments.

To the best of my knowledge and conscious I hereby declare, that the favorable turn in Mr. Dobimar von KLMEKE's fate and the prevention of expropriation are exclusively due to the measures taken by Mr. FRITZSCHE. He intervened, regardless of bother, on behalf of anyone whom he acknowledged as innocent and was persecuted only on account of his origin.

Hanover, 15 June 1946.

(s) v. WESTERP.

(Signature)

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FRITZSCHE Exhibit No. 6

No. 42 of Document file of 1946.

The above signature, of Editor WOLF Count von WESTARP of Hanover-Kleefeld, Fichte Strasse 29 who is well-known to me is hereby certified.

Hanover, 15 June 1946.

Seal. (s) Dr. jur. Alois SCHERF.
Notary.

Computation of Costs.

Value of the transaction 3.000.-- RM

Fee para. 39 ¼	RM 4.--
Transaction tax 3%	" -.12
Total	RM 4.12

(s) Dr. SCHERF
Notary.

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Filed June 28, 1946

FRITZSCHE EXHIBIT 8
cont'd

Declaration in lieu of oath.

Having been informed of the importance of a declaration in lieu of oath and of the criminality of false statement, I declare as follows in lieu of oath for submission to the Military Tribunal on Nuernberg:

I, Marta Anna Emma KRUEGER, born January 31, 1898 in Berlin, having my domicile in Berlin-Charlottenburg, Fredericia-Street 13, am in no way related to the accused Hans FRITZSCHE.

From March 1929 till April 30, 1934 I was employed as news service secretary in the news-office of Reichsrundfunkgesellschaft (so-called Wireless Service "Drahtloser Dienst"). In fall 1932, Hans FRITZSCHE became chief of this "Drahtloser Dienst" branch, which was affiliated in spring 1933 to Reichspropaganda-Ministerium.

In the beginning of 1941, my daughter - being a half-Jewish within the meaning of the Nuernberg Laws because her father was a Jew - applied for permission to marry. I was recommended to add to this application recommendation by a political personality. For this purpose I applied to Hans FRITZSCHE. Without hesitation Hans FRITZSCHE gave the assurance, that I was absolutely reliable politically, though aware that I was a strong opponent of Nazism because of my half-Jewish daughter. He also know that I had never applied for membership of the NSDAP. I received this political testimonial from Hans FRITZSCHE, together with an enclosure in which he wrote, that I was entitled to use this testimonial as I chose,

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FRITZSCHE Exhibit 8
Cont'd

It is due to this declaration by FRITZSCHE that my daughter was in no way molested, when in 1943 activities against half-Jews were initiated by the Gestapo. Thus, my daughter and I owe it to Hans FRITZSCHE that my daughter was spared all persecution to which she would have been subjected without this declaration.

I also know that Hans FRITZSCHE tried to prevent injustice, in other cases, actuated by his great human willingness to help.

Up to August 1945 I lived in the neighborhood of Hans FRITZSCHE's flat in Berlin-Steglitz, and can confirm, that his style of life can almost be called modest and unassuming. With his family he inhabited a rented flat of four or five rooms, where his wife was also practising as a dental surgean. .

Berlin, June 15th, 1946.

/s / Marta KRUEGER

I hereby certify this above signature of Frau Martha KRUEGER of Berlin-Charlottenburg, Fredericus Strasse 13, personally known to me.
No. 61 of the Document Roll, year 1946
Berlin, 17 June 1946.

seal (signed) Dr. Carl HORN
Notary

Charges.

	Value 3000.-- RM	
1.	Fee as per articles	144,26.39
	RKO	4.-- RM
2.	Turnover Tax	0.1[illegible] RM
		4.12 RM

(signed) Dr. HORN
Notary.